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the chipmunk was towards the snake's head, and its legs, tail and fur all lay back toward the snake's tail, smooth and in perfect order. This surprised us very much. We could hardly see how the chipmunk could go down tail first without turning the tail, or some of the legs, or the fur, the other way. We could scarcely believe our own eyes; some of the party were even disposed to grant there had been an error in observation. But as all members of the party (there were six or seven of them) were agreed as to the fact, it is evident that this chipmunk had been swallowed tail first.

A few days later Dr. J. Grinnell sent me a photograph taken August 1, 1914, by Mr. Edward R. Warren of Colorado Springs, which showed a gopher snake in the act of swallowing a chipmunk tail first—only the head of the chipmunk remained exposed.

BARTON WARREN EVERMANN,
San Francisco, Cal.

SOME AMPHIBIANS NEW TO WHITE- FISH POINT, MICHIGAN

During the summer of 1914, the biological survey of the Whitefish Point region, Chippewa County, Michigan, which is being made by the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, was continued, and additional data on the reptile-amphibian fauna were secured. The three amphibians listed below were obtained for the first time, and increased to sixteen the total number of species known to occur in the region. (See Ann. Rept. Mich. Acad. Sci., 1912, pp. 215-217.)

Ambystoma jeffersonianum (Green).—Found under old logs at the edge of black ash and cedar swamps.

Diemictylus viridescens Rafinesque.—But one specimen was obtained. This was found in a decayed log at the edge of a marsh.

Hyla pickeringii Holbrook.—Common in the hardwood forests and tamarack swamps.

HELEN THOMPSON GAIGE,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.